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PHILADELPHIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, *27th Feb.* 1791.

SIR,

THE contents of your letter, which we received with the enclosed *Magnetic Atlas*, and its explanation, in due time, were the more interesting and agreeable to the *Imperial Academy of Sciences*, that the same matter is the subject of a premium, even now proposed by our academy; as you will see by the printed advertisement, which I send you herewith.

The progress you have already made, gives me a pleasant hope, this important matter will derive no small increase from your ingenious works; and I make no doubt, but your labours will greatly contribute to the final solution of this question.

By the communication of your further enquiries and discoveries (especially relating to the southern hemisphere, the calculation of the universal set of tables, and the ascertaining the exact revolutions of the two magnetic points round the poles of the earth, by a *greater* number of observations) you will very much oblige

Your humble servant,

PRINCESS of DASCHKAW.

To Mr. John Churchman, North-America.

SIR,

THIS Royal Academy has received by two different ways, nearly at the same time, your explanation of a *Magnetic Atlas*. Commission was instantly given to gentlemen of the profession and mathematicians, members of the society, to examine it accurately, and to bring in their advice in some of the ordinary academical meetings. This they have performed, and I am directed to send you in this letter the result of their examination and advice.

They acknowledge the *originality* and *usefulness* of your ideas and scheme, and that both highly deserve to be encouraged, but think the observations are not yet so much, nor so fully established, as to enable impartial readers to form an absolute judgment of the matter.

They believe indeed, that when the propositions you enunciate will be demonstrated, a great step will be made towards the perfection of magnetic knowledge. These demonstrations they expect from you, and in the mean while they readily accept the invitation of giving you what magnetical observations it will be in our power to afford you.

As for my part, I am,
with sentiments of esteem, and respect,
Sir, your most obedient,
humble servant,

JOSEPH CORREA DE SERRA,
Secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon.

To Mr. John Churchman.

To the FRIENDS of LIBERTY and RELIGION in the City of PHILADELPHIA.

The ADDRESS *of the Representatives of the African Church of said City.*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT a number of Africans, and the descendants of Africans, belonging to the city of Philadelphia, have associated for the purpose of establishing religious worship and discipline among their brethren: thereby hoping to produce more order and happiness among them, than could be introduced, while a majority of them are ignorant and unknown to any religious society; and while the few who worship God, are the scattered and unconnected appendages of most of the religious societies in the city—*That* men are more influenced in their morals by their equals, than by their superiors, where they exceed a certain rank, and that they are more easily governed by persons chosen by themselves for that purpose, than by persons who are placed over them by accidental circumstances. *That* the attraction and relationship which are established among the Africans, and their descendants, by the sameness of colour, by a nearly equal and general deficiency of education, by total ignorance, or only humble attainments in religion, and by the line drawn by custom as well as nature, between them and the white people, all evince the necessity and propriety of their enjoying separate and exclusive means and opportunities of worshipping God, of instructing their youth, and of taking care of their poor. To enable them to carry these important objects into execution, they are under the necessity of applying to the friends of liberty and religion, in the city of Philadelphia, for assistance to erect a CHURCH for the benefit of their society. They recollect with heartfelt gratitude the many acts of kindness they have received from the citizens of Philadelphia. By patronizing the present undertaking, they will convert their numerous favors into substantial and durable blessings, and perhaps by this fresh act of charity, they may lay a foundation for similar churches, being established among the Africans, and their descendants, in other States, as well as for the same success in extending the Gospel of Jesus Christ to their brethren in Africa, which the descendants of Europeans in America have had in extending freedom to the nations of Europe.

Subscriptions for the purpose of building a Church are received by

Absalom Jones, *William White*, *Mark Stevenson*, *William Gardiner*, *William Wiltshire*, *Doras Jennings*, *Henry Stewart*, & *William Gray*, } Representatives of the African Church in Philadelphia.

Also by *Robert Ralston*, No. 127, south Third-Street, who has kindly undertaken the office of Treasurer of the said African society.

August 27.

FROM THE BEE.

LET those who feel a predilection for verse, be informed, that among all the trifling acquirements a young person can aim at, that of making rhimes, is one of the easiest and at the same time the most insignificant. Young people, in general, think it a proof of extraordinary genius, if they can put two or three lines together, that shall run, in any measure, like verses; and whenever they can do this, they think so much of it, as never to be satisfied, till they see it in print. In this respect, they judge erroneously. The faculty of measuring a few syllables, is a thing that any person, with a tolerably just ear, can easily attain. But a poetic talent, which consists in a lively imagination, an ardent vigour of mind, a quickness of perception, and a faculty of combining objects together, so as to form new and striking images, is as rare as the other is common; but it is this last alone, which forms the poet. Would our youthful rhimers attend to this distinction, it would check their vanity in some degree, and make them hesitate, before they became candidates for the title of poets, merely because they had made a few smooth and uninteresting lines.

A PICTURE OF GOVERNMENT, A LA MODERNE,
DRAWN BY AN OLD MASTER.

IN the commonwealth I would by contraries
Execute all things; for no kind of traffic
Would I admit, no name of magistrate;
Letters should not be known; poverty and riches.
And use of service, none; contracts, succession,
Bourn, bond of land, tilth, vineyard, olive, none;
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil;
No occupation, all men idle, all,
And women too, but innocent and pure;
No sovereignty:
All things in common, nature should produce
Without sweat or endeavour; treason, felony,
Sword, pike, knife, gun, or need of any engine,
Would I not have; but nature should bring forth
Of its own kind, all foison, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people.
I would with such perfection govern, Sir,
To excel the golden age.

SHAKESPEAR.

TO NIGHT——*A SONNET.*

I LOVE thee, mournful sober-suited night,
When the fair moon, yet ling'ring in her wane,
And veil'd in clouds, with pale uncertain light
Hangs o'er the waters of the restless main.

In deep depression sunk, the enfeebl'd mind
Will to the deaf, cold elements complain,
And tell th' embosom'd grief, however vain,
To sullen surges and the viewless wind.

Though no repose on thy dark breast I find,
I still enjoy thee, cheerless as thou art;
For in thy quiet gloom, th' exhausted heart
Is calm, though wretched; hopeless, yet resigned,
While to the wind and waves its sorrows given,
May reach, though lost on earth, the ear of heaven!

PARIS, June 30.

WHILE the Assembly receive on one hand the congratulatory addresses of various municipalities, districts, departments, and clubs, in different parts of the kingdom, on the other hand, every day brings accounts of officers who quit the regiments, and are retiring into foreign countries, rather than take the oaths lately prescribed by the Assembly. Some of them have been arrested, but a considerable number have escaped.

What will be the final event of all these troubles it is yet too early to foretell. The republican party now declare their sentiments as publicly, and with as little restraint, as they would on any subject of the greatest indifference. The History of Charles I. is in every body's mouth, and the club called "The Brotherly Society," who are a kind of agents to the Jacobins, have formed a petition to the National Assembly, (and by a public advertisement requested the signature of every citizen) the object of which is, without any disguise, to demand the abolishment of monarchy, and the establishment of a republican government. They speak of their majesties under the title of *late* king and *late* queen. By the bye, the word *reine* (queen) is effaced from the French language; the term *king's wife* is substituted in its place,

It is remarkable, that though so much is now depending upon the conduct of the Assembly with respect to the king, no decree or motion relating directly to him, took place during the whole sitting of Tuesday last.

His majesty is not at present in the exercise of any public function.

Apartments for the King had been made ready by the order of M. de Bouille, in the Abbey of Orval.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 29.

M. de NOAILLES, after having dwelt upon that grievance in the antient form of government, which compelled brave soldiers to leave the country from its refusing to give them rank if they were not of noble birth, proposed a decree, the object of which was to invite all French officers dispersed in foreign nations to return to their country, in order to be promoted to military rank, according to their talents and patriotism. The consideration of this decree, the Assembly referred to their Military Committee. M. de Noailles then proposed a decree to secure upon the civil list a pension to the officers, subaltern officers and guards of the company body guards suppressed two days since. This decree also the Assembly ordered to be printed, and adjourned.

M. Duport then made a report in the name of the committees of the constitution and revision, on the labours of the National Assembly.—In a long speech he enumerated what had already been completed by the Legislative Body, and what yet remained to be done. He mentioned the approaching termination of the present Legislature, and the necessity which thence arose, that the constitution should be sanctioned by the people. And in the conclusion, he proposed that there should be appointed at Paris, on the 4th of August, a Federation General, composed of the National Guards, and the Mayors of the Municipalities.

M. Rewbell was of opinion that this idea had been drawn up in a paper distributed this morning by M. Bacon, Elector of 1789, in which, after having invited his fellow-citizens to give up all views of republicanism, and to restore the pilot to the helm, he remarked, that Paris would lose twenty-five millions, if we had no longer a King, and that this capital subsisted only by the tribute of the Provinces.

M. Buzot took this occasion to demand that they should withdraw the decree, which suspends Electoral Assemblies, which he regarded as calculated to retard their labours. He added, that it was impossible that, during the harvest, the Departments should send to Paris their men and their money, and that every one ought to be allowed to take their oath to the Constitution into partial confederation.

M. D'Andre opposed the reserving of the Decree which suspends Electoral Diets. Endeavors, he understood had been carefully set to work to induce these Assemblies to form another constituting body. Of consequence, it would be dangerous to assemble the Electors in the present moment of agitation. What would be the consequence of the King's flight could not yet be known; we were still ignorant of the preparations against us; perhaps war is at our gates; and the only means of safety are a general unanimity of sentiment. M. D'Andre then demanded the adjournment of the plan of confederation, in which M. Duport readily concurred.

M. Camus demanded, that it should be disposed of by the previous question. It has recourse, said he, to adventitious aid, while in circumstances the most critical we have possessed the national confidence. I may affirm, that we have merited the admiration of all Europe. The proposed confederation would be attended with much expence and bustle; if the Assembly act with wisdom and firmness, it is always secure of the ratification of the nation.

M. Desmeuniers endeavored to prove, that this federation was necessary, in order to accelerate their labours, and obtain a still higher share of public favor.

M. Peythion observed, that the measure proposed was puerile and dangerous. If a Federation is requested to deliberate on the Constitution, it is a circumstance of degradation; it is not amidst the noise of arms that a free people deliberates; and a small number of municipal officers cannot pronounce upon the fundamental laws of the kingdom. This constitution has been ratified, it is in the hearts of the people. The Nation will perceive without concern, that the new Legislature cannot be the Constituting Body, for if they reversed all the two years of the Constitution, our government would become the most detestable of all—it would then be in reality an anarchy, all would incessantly be trouble and confusion.

After some formalities, it was decreed, that there was no room to deliberate on the plan of Federation, as at present there would be no room to deliberate on the abrogation of the Decree which suspends the Electoral Assemblies.

LONDON, June 24.

The charities of the late countess dowager of Huntingdon were so unbounded, that, though possessed of a very large fortune, and her domestic expences never exceed 600l. a year, she was always in arrears one quarter of her annual income.

The late countess of Huntingdon, in the winter of 1787, received a cover directed to her, inclosing two *masquerade tickets*. She paid no regard to the insult, but giving them to one of her *Deacons*, bid him send them to some Coffee-House at the west end of the town, and get what money he could for them, and give it to any de-

ng object of diſtreſs he thought proper. He accordingly diſpoſed of them for a guinea, and with it, and ſome ſmall addition to it, liberated a poor man from the Poultry Compter. Preſence and tranquility of mind, benevolence, penetration, and acute obſervation, are ſaid to have been the ſcience of the counteſs of Huntingdon. She delighted in meditation, that ſpring of unceaſing pleaſures, and true ſchool of wiſdom. It is but juſtice to her memory to ſay, that ſhe ſtrictly adhered to the maxim of the primitive chriſtians, viz. "that religion conſiſted not in *talking*, but in *doing* good things."

Lately died at the Coal Pits, near Wedenſbury, in Staffordſhire, Joſeph Rawlins, commonly known by the appellation of the Pit Preacher, from the circumſtance of his performing religious duties in the Methodiſtical manner, for a number of years paſt, among the colliers in that neighbourhood, and which he was firſt impelled to from ill-uſing Mr. J. Weſly, when preaching near that place in 1749. This ſingular paſtor, though blind, worked on the week days as a collier, and, what is more extraordinary, diſtributed the moſt of his earnings among his auditors, in caſes of ſickneſs, &c.

In the hiſtory of mankind there are but very few inſtances to be found, where kings, unſolicited and unintimidated, have made a voluntary ſurrender of their power. There are many great ſayings of great acts; but we read of none that deſerves to be preferred in the judgment and eſtimation of mankind to the late conduct of the King of Poland. The form of the new conſtitution of Poland, is not merely ſanctioned by the King; but dictated, framed, and faſhioned in the exalted ſuperiority of his own mind, affords a new leſſon to the world. It ſhews a King who knows and reverences his own ſtation; not a King of Robes and Sceptres, not a King of Diadems and Prerogatives, but a King in Mind, in Principle, a King in wiſdom and virtue.

The King of Sweden arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle the 13th inſtant, and the next day he was viſited by all the French nobility at that place.

The age of the Prince of Conde, the leader of the anti-revolutioniſts, is *ſeventy*. Perhaps he may think the remnant of his life but a ſmall ſacrifice to his principles!

It is to the honor of Great Britain, that ſhe knows how to ſympathize with the joy, and to acknowledge the virtue and heroic conduct of the French nation, without wantonly imitating their example. Whatever may be ſaid by wrong-headed ſcholars, whom too much fancy multiplied into much learning has really and actually made mad, on the one hand; or by hot-headed and vulgar deſperadoes on the other; the ſenſible and moderate part of the nation, the moſt patriotic, judicious, and able part of the community have not concealed, but avowed their congratulation with the French people reſtored to the rights of their Francian and Franco-Gallican anceſtors. But while they acknowledge it was wiſdom as well as fortitude to incur hazards in France, it would be egregious folly, they know to unhinge the actual government of England, as there would be many chances againſt its ever ſettling again in ſo juſt an equilibrium between deſpotic oppreſſion and democratical madneſs. Yet is not THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE without a happy and practical influence on this kingdom. It has been obſerved of the *reformation* in religion, that the *Proteſtants* reformed the manners and the doctrines too of the Catholics, without making any impreſſion on their outward forms and ceremonies. Juſt ſo the French revolution may be expected to operate on monorchical governments. Nor Kings, nor combined Lords, nor haughty Commoners, will hereafter dare to commit ſuch acts of injuſtice and oppreſſion as they have done.—Perhaps we may trace, in ſome meaſure, to what has happened in France, the eaſe with which the bill for the trial of libels by juries, that is, the liberty of the preſs, paſſed through the Houſe of Commons. It is in this way that we wiſh it may operate: as a gentle alterative, not as a draſtic purge.

Mrs. Hart, the *fair friend* of Sir William Hamilton, poſſeſſes an uncommon degree of promptitude, in placing herſelf in the attitudes of all the celebrated ſtatues of antiquity. This may appear a whimſical ſpecies of accompliſhment to thoſe who have not ſeen a ſpecimen of her ſkill in this way; but thoſe who have been preſent, pronounce it a very beautiful and diverting ſpectacle.

On Thurſday laſt the lady of Charles Straubenzee, Eſq. of Carr-Lodge, near Wakefield, was ſafely delivered of a daughter, being her 18th child.

Died a few days ſince, at Cheſhamford, near Bury in Lancaſhire, in his 89th year, Robert Haworth, bedder. He had reſided at the above place 51 years, as tenant to five different landlords; but what is ſtill more remarkable, he was father, grand-father, great grand-father, and great great grand father to 174 children; twelve grand-children lived with him at his deceaſe.

By the death of Mrs. Macauley Graham, her whole fortune goes from her huſband; 400l. a year to the executors of Dr. Wilſon, and the remainder to her daughter. Her perſonal effects are ſaid, however, to be conſiderable, and they of courſe are her huſband's.

That the people of this country ſhould celebrate a revolution in France, is ridiculous to the higheſt degree. What have we to do with the conſtitution of another country? Our buſineſs is to look to our own, and watch all incendiaries who may attempt to inflame the minds of the people, and create another June 1780 in this metropolis.

An act of parliament is much wanted to regulate building houſes, as it is lately become a practice to build on a ten years leaſe, and to uſe ſuch materials as ſhall only laſt for that time.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 13.

A member of the central committee of liquidation preſented a report relative to the debt of more than four millions of livres claimed by the Duke d'Orleans. According to this report the debt is clearly proved, but other members propoſed to adjourn the queſtion, ſome to the Thurſday following, and ſome to the next legiſlature.

M. d'Orleans, who little ſuſpected that this latter motion would prevail, made a ſhow of diſintereſtedneſs and generoſity, by voting himſelf for it; and, to his great aſtoniſhment, the queſtion was adjourned *ſine die*.

June 19. M. Beauharnois was declared Preſident.

The Jacobins, diſappointed in their attempts to ſeize the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault as their prey, were reſolved to iſſue a decree not only authoriſing the public accuſers to do their duty, but to compel them to do it, on pain of being diſmiſſed and puniſhed for their neglect.

Their reſolves were crowned with ſucceſs: and now, the Committee of Enquiry and the public accuſers will form an inquiſitorial coalition, more terrible in its effects, beyond compariſon, than any inſtitution under the ancient form of Government.

"It was alſo decreed, that the Prieſts who ſhall retract their oath from conſcientious motives, ſhall not receive any ſalary. So that this tolerating Legiſlature deprives of the means of ſubſiſtence all thoſe who do not exactly think as they do; though it be utterly impoſſible for them to procure by any profeſſion, except the honorable profeſſion of begging, the means of ſupporting life."

An eſtimate of national effects was laid before the Aſſembly, and a new fabrication of aſſignats, to the extent of ſix hundred millions, was decreed, one hundred and ſixty millions of which to be iſſued for the preſent demands of the ſtate.

Before the concluſion of the ſitting, M. d'Andre propoſed the following decree, which was adopted:

"The National Aſſembly decrees that their decree of the 28th of October laſt, relative to the Princes who have poſſeſſions in Alſace, ſhall alſo extend to the poſſeſſions which they have in other departments: decrees alſo, that in the damages and the intereſt to be paid them, ſhall be included all arrears, &c. until they ſhall be reimburſed."

EDINBURGH, June 27.

John Cooper, who was lately convicted before the Court of Seſſion of being a fraudulent bankrupt, and was ſentenced to ſtand on the pillory, underwent that puniſhment at Aberdeen.

PORTLAND, (Maſſ.) Auguſt 19.

Agreeable to engagement in the laſt week's Gazette, the reſult of the ſurvey of the Committee choſen by ſeveral towns in this county, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the practicability of opening a canal from Sebago pond, into Preſumſcot river, or, building Sluce-ways is inſerted.

The following contains a brief account of the ſurvey, as minuted by the Clerk of the Committee.

"*Falmouth, May* 16, 1789.

"Obſervations of the Committee, choſen by ſeveral towns in this county, for the purpoſe of viewing the ſituation of that part of Sebago Pond lying near* and joining Preſumſcot River, in order to aſcertain the practicability of opening a CANAL, or building Sluice-ways from ſaid pond into ſaid river. The Committe after a regular ſurvey find that,

	feet
1ſt. From Sebago to the firſt Otter Pond water level, ſurface of the Otter,	34
Do. of Sebago,	23 1-2
30 rods diſtance, leave a fall of	10 1-2
2d. Water level of firſt Otter Pond,	48
Second do.	41
20 rods leave a fall of	7
3d. Water level to the great Swamp,	60
Second Otter do.	25
40 rods leave a fall of	35

The fall of water level, between Sebago and the great Swamp, (which is 90 rods diſtance) is 52 1-2 feet.

The Committee eſtimate the expences of digging, &c. at 1800l. Damages that would be ſuſtained by individuals, in conſequence of overflowing their lands, 1200l."

DESCRIPTION OF SEBAGO.

Sebago Pond lies about 14 miles from the ſea-coaſt, is 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; is bounded on the S. W. and W. by Standiſh and Flintſton; on the S. E. and E. by Gotham and Windham; on the N. E. and N. by Raymondton. In it is an iſland, containing about 700 acres of excellent land, well watered. It affords a plentiful ſupply of fiſh, among which are Salmon-trout of the largeſt ſize known in this country.

Eaſterly from Sebago, about 6 miles, lies little Sebago, communicating with great Sebago by a ſmall river. Northeaſterly from Sebago runs Crooked River, 12 miles in length, navigable for ſmall boats. Northerly from Sebago, two and an half miles, lies Brandy Pond, one mile in width, communicating with Sebago by a river, which runs through it—and one mile further, nearly the ſame courſe, lies Long Pond (communicating by the ſame river) fourteen miles in length and two in breadth, navigable for ſmall boats. From Long Pond North, extends a river, navigable for ſmall boats, its length not aſcertained, communicating with ſmall ponds. A little to the Weſtward runs Muddy river 9 miles in length. N. W. ten miles, runs North-Weſt river navigable.

It is ſuppoſed that lumber, produce, &c. (ſhould the above-mentioned canal be effected) might be brought to Saccarappa Falls (7 miles from Portland) 60 or 70 miles from the country.

The amazing quantities of oak and pine timber, ſuitable for every neceſſary uſe here, and exportation would open a ſource of buſineſs not eaſily to be conceived of—Add to this the tranſportation of *Maple-Sugar*, the manufacture of which is greatly encreaſing among us.

Pot and Pearl Aſhes, Iron, &c. are now brought to this market, 100 miles diſtance—a water carriage would not only make the tranſportation eaſier to the Manufacturer, but enable him to afford his commodities at a cheaper rate.

** Where the Canal is propoſed to be cut is at ſome diſtance; and the making ſluice-ways down the river from the Out-let, would be more expenſive and difficult.*

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 24.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Joſeph Lathrop, of Weſt-Springfield, to the Preſident of Yale-College, dated July 18, 1791.

—"AS I am writing, I beg leave to communicate a little incident, which may perhaps give ſome light in the natural hiſtory of birds. A neighbor of mine, having, occaſion to go into the meeting-houſe, with ſome others, late in autumn, after the cold weather had commenced, obſerved one of thoſe beautiful birds called *humbirds*, perched on a nail, in an attitude ſo natural that he at firſt imagined it to be alive. With caution he approached, and laid his hand gently upon it, and found it ſtiff and lifeleſs. While he and others were handling and examining the curious little creature, he diſcovered a ſmall degree of motion, which induced him to put it into his boſom, where, in a ſhort time, it recovered perfect animation, and all the agility of a humbird in ſummer. This inſtance has, in ſome meaſure, confirmed an opinion, which I have long entertained, that many of our ſummer-birds continue among us through the winter, in a torpid inſenſible ſtate. If the bird above mentioned could be ſo ſoon reanimated by the warmth of a human body, why may not others be capable of reviviſcence in the beams of the vernal ſun?

"A curioſity of a different kind, relating to the human ſpecies, I will take the liberty to mention.—A young man in this town, ſome years ſince, was in conſequence of bathing in water, viſited with a peculiar kind of diſorder, which operated by paroxyſms. When a fit ſeized him, he would at firſt fall down; but in a moment or two riſe, poſſeſſed of an agility far ſuperior to what was natural. In two or three hours, and ſometimes ſooner, the fit would paſs off and leave him in his uſual ſtate, and, to appearance, in health. But what was moſt remarkable in his caſe, was the ſtate of his mind. While he was in a fit, he perfectly remembered things which had occurred in all preceding fits, but nothing which had happened in the intervals, or in the time prior to his diſorder. In the intervals, all his fits and every thing which had paſſed in them were totally obliterated; but he could diſtinctly recollect the occurrences of former intervals. The time of his fits appeared to him in continuity, as did alſo his healthful periods—when one was preſent, the other was loſt. If in the time of a fit, he took up any buſineſs, he would drop it when the fit ceaſed, without any recollection of the matter; and when the fit returned he would reſume the buſineſs without any idea of his having diſcontinued it. The caſe was the ſame, if he undertook any thing in the intervals of his diſorders. In ſhort he ſeemed to have two diſtinct minds, which acted by turns independently of each other. In the ſpace I think, of about two years, in the uſe of a particular remedy, his fits left him and he was reduced to a ſimple conſciouſneſs. The remedy, which cured him or deprived him of one of his ſouls, I have not been able to learn, the family having loſt the recipe.

"The above account I received from his father, and from others of the family."

NASSAU, Auguſt 5.

A new flag was diſplayed here on Wedneſday; it was that of the Creek nation, worn by a veſſel in which General Bowles and the Indian Chiefs embarked, on their return to the American continent.

A writer in the European Magazine of April laſt, thus concludes an account of the above mentioned perſons—"The principal buſineſs of the Ambaſſadors from the Creek country to England, was to procure a remiſſion of ſome of the articles of the free port act. In this they have been ſucceſsful."

This, we underſtand, has alluſion to veſſels wearing the Indian flag, being put on the ſame footing in the free ports, with veſſels of foreign European powers.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Auguſt 10.

Mr. BOWEN,

However intereſting and important your Herald is reputed for your happy ſelection of literary and political communications, I have been ſurpriſed at the ſilence of our citizens on the zeal of the Intendant and Wardens to erect a manſion for the orphan—to ſhelter the helpleſs from the gripe of famine, and to rear up, in virtue, the female, who otherwiſe unſupported, might fly to the covert of diſhonor for ſupport; while the youth, thus preſerved and educated, may be expected to ſhine in ſome mechanic art, acquiring ſubſiſtence with honor, inſtead of ſeeking precarious ſupport by depredations on the public.

To what a torrent of ſcribbling malignity againſt official characters, we have ſubmitted laſt winter, and yet no pen has been occupied to beſtow juſt praiſe on the nobleſt extention of the ſoul, which the candid have obſerved with admiration theſe few weeks paſt. We have ſeen the head of the corporation, and a number of reſpectable members, ſuppliants for charity and advocates for the raiment and education of the deſtitute and expoſed. We have heard holy men cooperating with their endeavours, and in the language of their heart, and in the name of the Sovereign of all Mercies, ſupplicating the wealthy to defend and ſuccour the needy and the innocent. Their prayers were nor in vain; and for the honor of human nature, if any heart was cold or contracted, it animated and expanded by their divine eloquence. How delicious the ſcene to the pathetic penſioner of an hour. The hand that gave was inſtaneouſly rewarded by the extatic raptures of the ſoul.—Gracious Benevolence, how delicious is thy dranght!—As this ſacred function is congenial with the ſoul, no wonder the flame ſhould be diffuſive. This ſubject will be reſumed to-morrow at the Synagogue, where, doubtleſs, we may have an opportunity to obſerve a mixed aſſemblage of men oppoſed in religious tenets, perfectly united in this divine attribute of God, without which, profeſſion is mockery and religion unſubſtantial.

BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated Auguſt 6, 1791, to the Editors, brought by Capt. Joſeph Howland, who arrived here on Friday laſt, in 18 days from the Cape.

"Some of the members of our new *Aſſemblee Coloniale*, have met at Leogane, near Port-au-Prince, for the purpoſe of executing the legiſlative part of the government of this colony. As ſoon as the body is formed, they will fix on a place to hold their ſeſſions in future. Whether they will decide in favor of this place, Port-au-Prince, St. Mark, the Mole or Leogane, is as yet uncertain.*

"The decree of the National Aſſembly, reſpecting the entire freedom of the Mulattoes, is very ill received in the colony. The provincial aſſembly at this place, have written to the King, the National Aſſembly, and the people of France, in different addreſſes on the ſubject.—Other bodies, of merchants, officers of the volunteers, &c. &c. have had meetings likewiſe; and have voted and reſolved ſimilar to the meetings in New-England, previous to the commencement of the laſt war.

"Theſe things portend future diſturbances here; and the meaſures already adopted ſpeak the troubles at no great diſtance. The forts in and about the town are putting in order. At the Pacolet, a fort which commands the entrance into the harbour, commiſſaries are appointed to keep an eye upon the garriſon ſtationed there.—At the entrance of the town by land, the forts have been put in order; and others in different places are not neglected: All theſe preparations are making on account of the expected arrival of a conſiderable fleet, with 5,000 troops from France, which is looked for daily, and which, almoſt unanimouſly, the colony are determined to oppoſe, ſhould they attempt to enforce the decree above mentioned;—and it is certain this is the errand of the fleet from Bourdeaux, To prevent their entrance here, a chain is preparing to put a croſs the channel, which will ſerve at leaſt as a momentary check to their paſſage, while the fire from the Pacolet will do it effectually.—I can ſay nothing deciſive what elſe will be done to prevent the execution of the decree, which every one is enthuſiaſtically enraged at."

* They have adjourned to Cape-Francois.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 31.

An opinion has too much prevailed with women who ſuckle their children, that indulging themſelves in the uſe of fruits and vegetables has a tendency to gripe their infants, and generate wind in their bowels. It would be a good rule for them, on this occaſion, to conſider, that on the preſervation of their own general good health, the health and thriftineſs of their infants will materially depend, and that, if I judge right, the free and judicious uſe of ripe fruits and vegetables are moſt likely to procure theſe happy advantages to both, and the ſuſpicion of their diſagreeing with either is founded in error.

Philadelphia, September 7.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Auguſt 25.

"I have ſeen the publication ſigned a "real friend to public credit," it is a judicious calculation, and a truly ſentimental performance, and may be of real ſervice to the people in general. It is extraordinary that your *Quaker City* ſhould daſh beyond the Yorkers; however this ſpirit has certainly raiſed public funds, and tended to ſtrengthen the general intereſt and the government; the exceſs will find its own cure. It is the opinion of ſome of our wiſe men that our funds will in a few months be equal to the Britiſh; that the operation of the bank, the encreaſing emigrations, ſale of lands—growing imports and exports, extending navigation, &c. &c. muſt all greatly contribute to this point. The navigation of this port has greatly exceeded this year, what it was the laſt, it is ſaid nearly forty per cent."

Emigrations from England to France, as from tyranny to freedom, would be a novelty in the hiſtory of the world—and yet, ſtrange as it may appear, the idea is contemplated by ſome perſons in England, as an event not the moſt diſtant or improbable. One good turn deſerves another; it is about a century only, ſince Great Britain was the aſylum of thouſands of Frenchmen, who fled from the deſpotiſm of Louis le grand. At preſent the emigrations from France are a new thing under the ſun, they conſiſt of refugees from a country, now ſaid to be the moſt free of any in Europe.

So many dangers attend the perpetuation of any office whatever, by hereditary ſucceſſion, that the people of America ought to tremble at the idea of ſeeing a law paſſed, to eſtabliſh even hereditary Bailiffs or Conſtables; leſt, in the courſe of a few years, thoſe officers ſhould, like Pharaoh's magicians, convert their wands into ſerpents, and claim the privilege of ſtinging their fellow-citizens to death, by hereditary right. *Amer. Dai. Adv.*

MANUFACTURES.

"In every country where perfect freedom is allowed to individuals to follow what buſineſs they pleaſe, every inequality between the employer and the employed, will eventually find its natural level, without the regulating efforts of any man, or any civil authority."——This remark peculiarly applies to manufacturers in this country—It has been inſinuated that the eſtabliſhment of manufactures will tend to make menials of our citizens, while they are immured in the factories conſtructed for carrying on the works.—But let it be remembered, that we are all under the protection of juſt and equal laws, that every man is free to chuſe what occupation he pleaſes, and that our boundleſs weſtern territories will forever afford a retreat from domeſtic impoſition, as they now do from foreign tyranny.

It is highly probable that much higher wages can be afforded to manufacturers and artiſts, than are uſually paid to thoſe deſcriptions of perſons in Europe, particularly in Great Britain—for it is very evident that while the great body of manufacturers continue poor and dependant, the proprietors amaſs immenſe fortunes.

The eſtabliſhment of manufactures in this country has long been a very deſirable event—This will afford a new ſource of employment for the poor, which will be conſtantly increaſing; it will open a new demand for the productions of agriculture, and encreaſe the conſumption of our raw materials, which are now exported, and ſold to foreigners almoſt upon their own terms.—It will enlarge the conſumption of proviſions in proportion to the number of hands which might otherwiſe be employed in Agriculture, and thus furniſh a ſteady market for the ſurplus of our fields, when diſappointed by the flouriſhing crops, or the caprice of European countries.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

All circumſtances ſeem to concur to raiſe our national importance; but the greateſt proſpects may be over-rated, and no doubt our's will be;—however this has not been the caſe hitherto, for there have been ten whoſe calculations have fallen ſhort, to one, whoſe anticipations have gone too far. When the whole monied capital of this country is brought into active circulation, (as it will be by the eſtabliſhment of public credit) aided by the bank, money will be much plentier with men who have real property; the holders of public ſtock may then put their whole capital into the funds, and hire money for their neceſſary purpoſes in buſineſs—this will enable them to be much greater ſtock holders than otherwiſe they could be.—Many will be further induced to do this from a prevailing opinion that money in the funds at 4 per cent. is preferable to 6 per cent. on loans made to individuals. There is a univerſal deſire to hold ſtock in the public funds—this is the ſpirit and ſentiment of the preſent times—theſe circumſtances have conduced to raiſe the value of ſtock, and will continue to raiſe it, much more than all the foreign ſpeculations. But foreign purchaſes are not to ceaſe becauſe the ſtocks are high.—It is with men of great capitals in Europe as it is here; they like to have property in different funds, and in different countries—they juſtly ſuppoſe it is a greater ſecurity againſt the contingencies which happen to men and nations. At this period Europe is convulſed, revolutions follow revolutions, monarchies are overturned, property rendered inſecure. America, tho young, has a name for unexampled proſpects—her progreſs in raiſing her credit is unparellelled; the men of great fortunes therefore in Europe, may wiſely place part of their property in the funds of theſe States, that if their old foundations ſhake, they may have a ſupporting hope from the riſing empire in the weſtern world.

From a Correſpondent in North-Carolina.

In this State there is not ſuch a flow of national ideas, as there is in the Northern and middle States; we are over-run with Engliſh and Scotch adventurers, factors, and ſettlers, who engroſs the trade and corrupt the morals of the people by their examples; while our old citizens are too apt to be ſervile imitators of the manners and cuſtoms of theſe Europeans, ſo much ſo that we can't think for ourſelves, nor ſpurn the chains with which they cramp our trade. There are upwards of ten thouſand Scots in one county only. The government as a State is not upon ſo reſpectable a footing as I think it ought to be; the Governor's ſalary is low, and all the appointments in the State are on the ſame ſcale.—We do not ſee that form and order in doing public buſineſs which prevails elſewhere, and which is neceſſary to inſpire that decent reſpect for each other which ſhould ſubſiſt between rulers and people. We have no ſchools—no proviſion is made by law for the ſupport and encouragement of learning. The laſt ſeſſion, efforts were made by the eaſtern members to eſtabliſh a ſeminary, but it could not be done—the houſe would not grant more than £50 when 3000 was neceſſary. As to buſineſs, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the new government it is much altered and encreaſed—the goods brought into the country have been to an immenſe amount, to what were heretofore imported—money has grown ſcarce—ſilver nearly as plenty as paper. The bank ſyſtem muſt extend the influence of the general government; it is a wiſe and politic meaſure.

How it happens I will not pretend to ſay, but ſo we think the fact is, that ſome of the Southern members of Congreſs have been more truly republican in their ſpeeches, than the Eaſtern: There is one idea however in which the people of this State agree with the Northern States, and that is reſpecting being the carriers of our own produce to market. It is a general opinion that the ſhipping owned by the citizens of the United States is at this time ſufficient to carry off all our exports. The federal intereſt will and does encreaſe here—notwithſtanding there is too much of a diſpoſition to depreciate our national character and importance, owing principally to the foreign influence before mentioned.

Some perſons have expreſſed an apprehenſion that the intereſts of trade and commerce would ſuffer, and conſequently the public revenue be diminiſhed by ſpeculations in the funds; but there is no juſt foundation of fear on this head. The commerce of this country is keeping pace with our other improvements, and muſt on every principle of calculation continue to encreaſe. This conſideration affords the moſt pleaſing reflections on our proſpects—the increaſe of the revenue from the preſent duties, while it will enable adminiſtration more rapidly to diminiſh the public debt, agreeable to the law enacted for that purpoſe,—will alſo entirely preclude the neceſſity of any additional burthens on the people. While the funds are on the riſe, the exceſs of private capitals will be attracted towards it—but this muſt neceſſarily be a temporary buſineſs—a caſual ſtream diverted from the broad deep channel of the commerce of our country, "which as it flows, forever will flow on."

By an arrival at New-York, from Liverpool, Engliſh papers are received to the 15th July; they inform that the Avignon army continue to commit great devaſtation in that country—that Carpentras is yet beſieged—that an earthquake has been felt at Rochelle in France—that hoſtilities have recommenced between the Turks and Auſtrians; that a fire had conſumed the Admiralty building in Amſterdam, with naval ſtores ſails cordage, &c. enough for 13 ſhips of the line.—That favorable accounts had been received by the Britiſh from India; that no fleet was to ſail for the Baltic this ſeaſon; that Vienna and all Hungary exhibits nothing but an appearance of war; that the Ruſſians made an attempt to ſurprize Brahilow, but without effect—and that the Captain Pacha had ſailed in ſearch of the Ruſſian fleet on the Black Sea.

Agreeably to the late act of Aſſembly, empowering the Governor to appoint Notaries Public, the following gentlemen have been commiſſioned as Notaries for the City of Philadelphia:

CLEMENT BIDDLE, LEWIS WEISS,
EDWARD FOX, ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.
PETER STEPHEN DU PONCEAU,

TOASTS drank at the Hotel of the Miniſter* Reſident of the United States of America, in Liſbon, on the 4th of July, 1791.

1. The DAY, and the remembrance of thoſe who had an agency in making it memorable.
2. The Preſident.
3. The Queen of Portugal and friendly powers of Europe.
4. An extenſive, happy, and durable intercourſe between the ſubjects of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty and the Citizens of the United States of America.
5. May the prejudices of nations give place to univerſal benevolence.
6. The Legiſlature of the United States,
7. The different branches of the Executive of the United States.
8. The Agriculture of the United States.
9. The Commerce of the United States.
10. The Manufactures of the United States.
11. The Literature and Arts of the United States.
12. May Americans whereſoever diſperſed remember their country, and do credit to it.
13. The fair Daughters of America.
14. Additional proſperity from the acceſſion of States.
15. Happineſs to mankind.

* *Col.* HUMPHREYS.

Died in New-York on Thurſday laſt, after a ſhort illneſs, WILLIAM MALCOLM, Eſq. Brigadier-General of the militia, of that ſtate. A citizen who has left a large family to deplore the loſs of an affectionate father.—A citizen who united in his character, the amiable qualities of an unſhrinking patriot, a ſteady and ſincere friend, and an honeſt man.

OUR City Boys are grown ſo bad,
All admonitions ſcorning,
That *Andrew* whips them over night,
And *Johnny* in the morning.

The pavement cannot reſt in peace,
With iron'd tops they peg it—
They ſquib our women in the ſtreets,
And then like heroes leg it.

French, Spaniards, Iriſh emigrants,
They mal-treat as they're walking;
They ſtare them out of countenance,
Or mock them while they're talking.

What ſhall be done to theſe vile boys
To keep them in due order?
Let them be taught by broken bones,
Or any thing, but murder—

Let *Carliſle* with his myrmidons,
Seize on the raggamuffins;
And pack them off to jail like rogues,
Street robbers, thieves or ruffians.

For ſuch another plaguy gang
I'm ſure there's not in Dublin,
Who in the *Gazettes*, night and morn,
The world itſelf are troubling.

Ye boys and lads, both great and ſmall,
Theſe dreadful threat'nings ponder,
Leſt on your heads great paragraphs*
Should fall like claps of thunder.

"Ye parents who have children dear,
O think what ills may come;
To have them ſafe and ſound abroad,
They muſt be kept at home."

* *See American Daily Advertiſer of yeſterday.*

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig James,	Roe,	Cape-Francois
Ceres,	Cheeſeman,	Boſton
Sacra Famiglia,	Lando,	Havanna
Schooner Friendſhip,	Welſh,	Charleſton
Sloop Fame,	Boſden,	Turk's-Iſland
Swallow,	Guandell,	New-York
Ranger,	Barrett,	Boſton

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	21/	pr. £.	105 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/4	12/5	62 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/8	12/9	63¾ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates		20/6	102½ do.
Indents		12/6	62½ do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,		14/6.	
Bank Subſcriptions,		160	165 Dollars.

LOUISIANA.

ALL thoſe perſons who have an inclination to ſettle on the rich lands of the Miſiſſippi, can have a paſſage to New Orleans about the 20th of October next. Each ſingle man on his arrival there, will have a grant of two hundred and forty acres of land, in fee ſimple, gratis, without rents or taxes; and each married man, a larger quantity, in proportion to the number of his family. For further particulars, enquire of Meſſrs. STEWART & NESBITT, No. 15, South Water-Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1791. [6t]

CENSUS of the several States, so far as returns are made into the office of the Secretary of State. No returns being yet received from those marked with an asterisk, their numbers are stated conjecturally, in order to give an idea of the aggregate amount of the whole.

DISTRICTS.	Free white males of 16 years & upwards, including heads of families.	Free white males under sixteen years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.	Members of Congress.	Fractions.
*Vermont						85.000	2	
New-Hampshire	36,086	34.851	70.160	630	158	141.805	4	21,822
Maine	24.384	24,748	46,870	538		96.540	15	25.327
Massachusetts	95.453	8,,289	190,582	5,463		378.787		
Rhode-Island	16,019	15.799	32,652	3.507	948	268.825	2	8,477
Connecticut	60,523	54,403	117,448	2,808	2,764	237.946	7	27.393
New-York	83.700	78.122	152.320	4,654	21,324	340,120	11	1,590
New-Jersey	45.251	41.416	83.287	2,762	11,453	184,139	5	29.556
Pennsylvania	110,788	106,948	206 363	6.527	3.737	434.373	14	12.879
Delaware	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,094	1	25.540
Maryland	55.915	51,339	101,295	8 043	103,036	319,728	9	8,514
Virginia	110,936	116,135	215,046	12,866	292.627	747.610	20	9,263
Kentucky	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73.677		
North-Carolina	69,988	77.506	140,710	4.975	100.572	393.751	11	23.523
*South-Carolina						*240,000	6	
Georgia	13,103	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82.548	2	10,842
							112	
*South Western Territory						*30.000		
*North Western Territory						* 5.000		
						3,919.023		

A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION,
TO BE ENTITLED,

The ANNUAL REGISTER,

AND

POLITICAL REPOSITORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Will speedily be commenced by the Subscriber, in the city of PHILADELPHIA.

This work will contain a history of the

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Secondly—STATE PAPERS.

Under this head, will be comprised the Reports and Statements of the executive officers of government, including those which have already been made, official correspondence with foreign powers, &c.

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This important article will show our situation with regard to foreign nations, by adverting to treaties, whether concluded or pending, hostilities, and commercial intercourse. It will also give a comprehensive view of the internal system; to wit, population, the national defence, by militia, regular troops, armed vessels, and fortifications; national finance, as to loans, debts, revenue, bank, &c. national morals, as to prevailing virtues and vices; number and quality of crimes and punishments, bankruptcies, &c. general progress of the arts and sciences; general laws and civil regulations, whether of the federal government or state legislatures; general manners and customs; and finally, the complexion of political sentiments, as it may be seen in public prints, proceedings of the several governments, popular tranquility, or discontent.

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Of the most interesting events of each year, selected from the various newspapers, and methodically arranged.

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Each volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER, and POLITICAL REPOSITORY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, will contain at least 500 pages, octavo, and be printed on good paper, with a handsome type, equal to that with which the Editor's edition of the Laws of the United States is printed. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and a half.

The plan of this work has been submitted to the consideration of some of the first characters in America, whose sentiments have determined the Editor with regard to the undertaking. The first volume will be published in the spring of the year 1792.

In order to render this work as perfect as possible, and truly honorable to the United States, communications, coinciding with the plan, as above given, and either handed to the Editor or transmitted to him by post, will be gratefully received. He with confidence expects this assistance from Artists, Men of Learning, Philosophers, and Statesmen, as they must be impressed with adequate ideas of the extreme utility of this arduous undertaking.

Gentlemen who may incline to patronize this publication, are requested to forward their names to Messrs. Thomas & Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq. Providence; Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York; Messrs. Goddard & Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis, Esq. Richmond; Mr. P. Young, Charleston; or to

ANDREW BROWN,
Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1791. in the city of Philadelphia.

*** Subscribers' names shall be prefixed to the work.

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☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in December last, granted a Lottery for the purpose of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the subscribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

S C H E M E.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10.000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to those who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to those who are not, suffice it to say, that its beautiful situation is not surpassed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be said to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the sound but by reason of the flats, this wharf is necessarily extended to the channel, where ships can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the most extensive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile interest of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime interest of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wish that prevails in the minds of all classes of people, for the success of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this scheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet published in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a speedy sale.

The drawing will positively commence at the State-House, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or sooner, if the tickets are sold.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Those prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom these presents shall come, or in any wise concern. That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceased, did make four promissory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and seventy-one pounds, payable in six months—one for seven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for seven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for seven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which said notes have been assigned by the said Samuel Jackson to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have since, in the life-time of the said Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thousand and forty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence, to the said THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the subscribers have sufficient vouchers.

These are therefore to caution all persons from purchasing said notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the said Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furnished with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

SEPTEMBER 7.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS pr. lb. 7*d*
Allum, English, pr. cwt. 32*s* 6*d*
Ditto, Roch pr. lb. 10*d*
Ashes, pot, per ton, 37*l* 10*s*
Pearl, 50*l*
Arrack pr. gall. 10*s* 12*s* 6*d*
Brandy, common, 7*s* 6*d*
Cogniac 9*s* 6*d*
Braziletto, pr. ton. 12*l* 16*l*
Bricks pr. M 25*s* to 35*s*
Bread, ship pr. cwt. 15*s*
Ditto, pilot 27*s* 6*d*
Ditto, small water 40*s* 45*s*
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl. 10*s*6
pr. bbl. 35*s*
BOARDS: Oak pr. M feet, 67*s* 4*l*; Merch. pine 100*s*; Sap, do. 3*l*; N. Eng. 82*s*; Cedar 100*s*
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15*s pr M.*
Brimstone in rolls pr. cwt. 26*s*
BEEF: Irish pr. bbl.; Boston 55*s*; Country 50*s*
Butter pr. lb. 14*d*
in kegs 10*d*
Cedar, red timber pr. foot 2*s* 2*s* 6*d*
Chocolate pr. lb. 12*d*
Coal pr. bushel 1*s* 6*d*
Coffee pr. lb. 13*d*
Cinnamon 18*s* 20*s*
Cheese, English 1*s* 4*d*
Country 9*d*
CANDLES: Sper. pr. lb. 3*s* 2*d*; Wax 4*s* 3*d*; Myrtle Wax 12*d*; Mould, tallow 11*d*; Dipped 9½*d*
Cotton 1*s* 8*d* 2*s*
Currants 1*s* 6 2*s*
Cloves 9*s*
Copperas pr. cwt. 14*s*
Cordage 60*s* 62*s* 6*d*
Cocoa 62*s* 6*d* 67*s* 6*d*
Duck, Russia, pr. piece 80*s*
Ravens 67*s* 72*s* 6*d*
Flour, Superfine, pr. bbl. 35*s* 6*d*
Common, 32*s* 6*d*
Bur middlings, best 31*s*
Middlings 24*s*
Ship-stuff pr. cwt. 7*s* 8*s*
Flax pr. lb. 8½*d*
Fustic pr. ton, 135*s* 150*s*
Feathers pr. lb. 2*s* 8*d*
Flaxseed pr. bush. 4*s* 9*d*
Glue, pr. cwt. 7*l* 10*s* 8*l*
Ginger, white race 65*s*
Ditto, common 50*s*
Ditto, ground pr. lb. 9*d*
Ginseng, 1*s*6 1*s*10
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. quarter cask, 30*s*
Ditto, fine glazed 35*s* 6*d*
Gin, Holland, pr. gall. 5*s* 9*d*
Do. pr. case, 30*s*
GRAIN: Wheat pr. bush 6*s* 8*d* 7*s*; Rye 3*s* 6*d*; Oats 1*s* 6*d*; Indian corn 2*s* 7*d*; Barley 3*s*; Best shelled pr. lb. 3*d*; Buckwheat 2*s* 6*d*
Hemp, for. pr. ton, 45*l* 53*l*
American, pr. lb. 4*d*
Hogshead hoops, pr. M 5*l* 6*l*
Herrings, pr. bbl. 18*s* 20*s*
Hides, raw pr. lb. 9*d* 10*d*
Hops 7*s*
Indigo, French, 10*s*
Carolina 3*s* 7*s*
Irons, sad pr. cwt. 50*s*
IRON: Castings 22*s* 6*d* 30*s*; Bar pr. ton, 29*l* 32*l*; Pig 10*l*; Sheet 65*l*; Nail rods 30*l*
Junk, pr. cwt. 10*s* 40*s*
Lard, hogs 9*d* 10*d*
Lead in pigs 40*s* 42*s* 6*d*
in bars 50*s*
Lead, white 75*s* 80*s*
red 50*s*
Leather, foal pr. lb. 1*s* 4*d* 1*s* 6*d*
Lignum vitæ pr. ton 42*s* 45*s*
Logwood 7*l* 5*s* 8*l*
Meal, Indian, pr. bbl. 17*s*
Rye 25*s*
Mackarel, best none.
Common 25*s*
Mace pr. lb. 55*s*
Mustard 2*s* 4*d*
Madder, best 15*d* 18*d*
Molasses pr. gall. 2*s* 3*d* 2*s* 6*d*
Marble, wrought, pr. foot, 14*s*
Mast spars 2*s* 6*d* 5*s*
Mahogany 8*d* 10*d*
Nutmegs pr. lb. 67*s* 6*d*
Nails, 10*d* 12*d* & 20*d*—8*d* 8½*d* 9*d*
OIL: Linseed, pr. gall. 3*s* 6*d*; Train 1*s* 10*d* 2*s*; Spermaceti 3*s* 6*d*; Whale 1*s* 6*d* 2*s*; Olive 6*s* 6*d*; Ditto pr. case 18*s* 9*d*; Best sweet in flasks, pr. box, 75*s*; —baskets 12 bottles 37*s* 6*d*
Oak timber pr. ton 38*s*
Porter pr. bl. 40*s*
London, pr. doz. 12*s* 6*d* 15*s*
Porter, American pr. doz. 10*s*6
Pitch, pr. bbl. 15*s*
Pork, Burlington, 90*s* 100*s*
Lower county 90*s*
Carolina 70*s*
Peas, Albany 5*s* 6*d*
Pepper, pr. lb. 3*s* 6*d*
Pimento 1*s* 4*d*
Rice pr. cwt. 21*s* 6*d*
Rosin pr. bbl. 20*s*
Raisins, best, pr. keg 60*s*
Ditto pr. jar 32*s*
Ditto pr. box 35*s*
RUM: Jamaica pr. gall. 6*s* 9*d*; Antigua 6*s* 6*d*; Windward 5*s* 6*d* 6*s*; Barbadoes 5*s* 6*d*; Country, N. E. 4*s*; Taffia 2*s* 4*d* 2*s* 6*d*
Sassafras pr. ton 45*s* 60*s*
Salt petre, pr. cwt. 4*l* 10*s* 5*l*
Sulphur, flour 50*s*
Shot 48*s*
STEEL: German pr. cwt. 65*s* 70*s*; English, blistered 75*s*; American pr. ton 40*l* 60*l*; Crowley's pr. fag. 80*s*
Snake root pr. lb. 1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Soap, Common 5*d* 6*d*
Brown 6*d*
Castile 10*d*½
Starch 4*d* 6*d*
Snuff 1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 4*d* 3*s* 6*d*
Spermaceti, refined, 3*s* 10*d*
Sail Cloth, English, pr. yard, 1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 2*d*
Boston, No. I. 2*s* 3*d*
No. II. 2*s* 2*d*
Russia sheeting, pr. p. 90*s*
SUGAR: Lump, pr. lb. 1*s* 4*d*; Loaf, single refined 1*s* 6*d*; Ditto, double do. 1*s* 8*d*; Havannah, white 12*d*; Ditto, brown, 9*d*; Muscovada, pr. cwt 67*s* 82*s*
Spirits Turpentine pr. gall. 4*s*
SALT: Allum pr. bush. 2*s* 1*d*; Liverpool 2*s* 4*d*; Cadiz 2*s*; Lisbon 2*s* 4*d*
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton, 90*s* 100*s*
Do. LO. & red C. do. 6*l* 6*l* 5*s*
Shingles, short, p. M. 22*s* 6*d*
long dressed 37*s* 6*d*
Scantling, heart, 80*s* 100*s*
Sap 50*s* 55*s*
STAVES: Pipe pr. 1200 pieces 60*s*; W. O. hogshead 7*l* 15*s*; R. O. do. 5*l* 15*s*; Leogan 6*l*; Barrel 4*l* 10*s*; Heading 8*l*
SKINS: Otter, best pr. piece 30*s*; Minks 12*s* 6*d* 3*s*; Fox, grey 3*s*; red 4*s* 8*d* 4; Martins 3*s*; Fishers 2*s* 6*d* 5*s*; Bears 12*s* 6*d* 25*s*; Racoons 2*s* 4*s*; Musk-rats 9*d* 1*s* 8*d*; Beaver, pr. lb. 7*s* 6 10*s*; Deer, in hair 1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 3*d*
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl. 7*s* 6
Carolina, 32 gall. 10*s*
Turpentine pr. bbl. 12*s* 6*d*
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new best 28*l*; inferior 20*s* 2*s* 6*d*; old 35*s*; Rappahannock 18*s* 9 22*s* 6; Colo. Maryland 50*s* 60*s*; Dark 18*s*; Long-leaf 18*s*; Eastern-shore 15*s* 17*s* 6*d*; Carolina, new 22*s* 6*d*; old 22*s* 6*d* 25*s*
TEAS: Hyson pr. lb. 7*s* 8*s* 9*d*; Hyson skin, 4*s* 6*s* 6*d*; Souchong, 3*s* 6*d* 7*s*; Congo, 3*s* 4*d* 3*s* 9*s*; Bohea, 2*s* 9*d*
Tallow, refined 8½*d*
Tin pr. box, 100*s*
Verdigrease pr. lb. 3*s* 6*d* 4*s*
Vermillion, 12*s*
Varnish, 2*s* 6*d*
WINE: Madeira, pr. pipe 40*l* 75*l*; Lisbon 36*l*; Teneriffe 20*l* 10*s* 30*l*; Fayal pr. gall. 3*s* 6*d*; Port pr. pipe 36*l* 43*l*; Ditto pr. gall. 6*s*; Do. in bottles, pr. doz. 30*s*; Claret 30*s* 45*s*; Sherry pr. gall. 6*s* 9*d* 9*s*; Malaga 5*s* 6*s* 6*d*
Wax, Bees pr. lb. 2*s*
Whale-bone, long pr. lb. 2*s* 3*d*
short, pr. lb. 1*s*

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days, 73
Ditto 60 days 74
Ditto 30 days 75
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder, 2*s* 11*d* 3*s*
30 days 3*s* 1*d*
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders, 33*s* 4*d*

Published, and to be sold by the Editor, price ½th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the most important Subjects,

Respecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.

Written in Holland in the year 1780,

By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*